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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



MISS R B CRAVEN
FOREIGN AGR'L SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGR'L ECONOMICS
U. S. D. C. WASHINGTON D C

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 24

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAY 16, 1932

No. 20

FEATURE ARTICLE

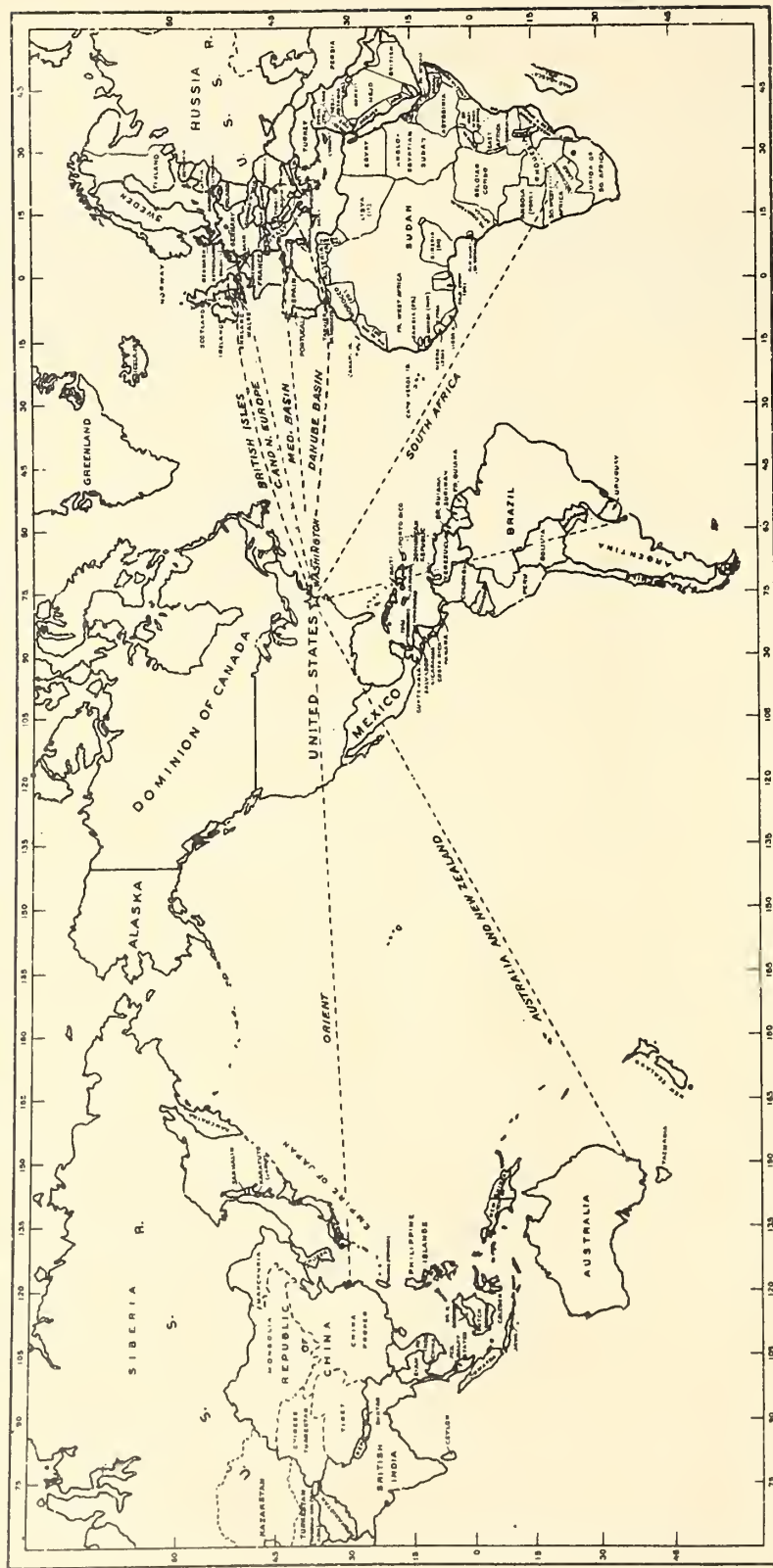
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COMMODITY SPECIALISTS

COTTON
COTTON
FRUIT
GRAIN
TOBACCO
WOOL AND LIVESTOCK
CAIRO, EGYPT
KOBE, JAPAN
LONDON, ENGLAND
LONDON, ENGLAND
BERLIN, GERMANY
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L A T E C A B L E S

Canadian farmers intentions to plant spring grains as reported May 1 with 1931 figures for comparison.

Crop	May 1, 1932	May 1, 1932	Final 1931
	<u>Intentions</u> <u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Intentions</u> <u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Harvested area</u> <u>1,000 acres</u>
Spring wheat	24,671	22,152	a/26,115
Oats	12,905	13,336	12,871
Barley	3,688	4,734	3,768
Spring rye	164	292	179
Flaxseed	559	661	627
Mixed grains	1,198	1,211	1,187

a/ Total wheat. Winter wheat accounted for only 2-3 per cent of total. Fall wheat winter killed 4 per cent or 21,900 acres leaving area to be harvested 496,500 acres. Condition on April 30 compared with average: Fall wheat 100; fall rye 94. Season very late though past week of warm clear weather general across Canada and of great benefit. Surface moisture ample and some soil reserves. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, May 11.)

Poland bread grain area remaining for harvest this season expected to be slightly less than last year with winter wheat at 3,838,000 acres and winter rye 13,744,000 acres. Per cent abandonment for winter wheat and rye respectively reported as 2.8 and 3.4. The condition of these 2 grains on April 15 was officially reported as average for the former and slightly above for the latter. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 12.)

Sydney wool sales closed May 12 with prices unchanged compared with the opening of the series. Selections reported average with Yorkshire and Japan the chief operators. Limited demand from the Continent. (Wool Specialist H. E. Reed, London, May 12.)

Shanghai made no purchases of foreign wheat during past month on account of unfavorable exchange and approaching new crop. Wheat stocks sufficient to keep mills operating until near end of June. Flour stocks accumulating. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, May 1.)

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Summary of recent bread grain information

The first production estimate of the 1932 wheat crop in North Africa (largely durum) indicates a marked increase for Tunis, some increase in Algeria and a decrease for Morocco, making a net increase over last year of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. See statement page 763. The May 1 crop report of the United States places the winter wheat crop at 441 million bushels compared with 458 million forecast on April 1 and a 1931 production of 787.5 million bushels. The United States rye production as indicated by May 1 conditions was placed at 39 million bushels, a marked increase over last year but still well below average. Winter acreages of bread grains in the United States for harvest show significant reductions from the planted acreage with the remaining wheat area at only 32.3 million acres (1931 harvested area 41 million) and a rye area of 3.3 million acres. The per cent abandonment indicated for wheat is 16.6 against 5 last year and for rye 11.6 compared with 21.3 in 1931. For world acreage (winter & total) figures and also production estimates by countries, see statistical section, "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 2. Spring wheat sowings in the U.S.S.R. up to May 1 were reported slightly below those at the same time a year ago and considerably less than 2 years ago. Canadian seedings are reported fairly well underway in most sections with farmers intentions to plant an area of 24.7 million acres compared with last year's harvested area of 26 million acres. The French milling quota for foreign wheat was reduced from 45 to 40 per cent on May 10. World wheat shipments during the first week of May increased sharply to 20 million bushels, the largest for any week during the 1931-32 crop marketing year.

Weather and crop conditionsRussia

Total sowings of spring grain in U.S.S.R. up to May 1 amounted to 37,006,000 acres compared with 53,734,000 acres sown to the same date a year ago and greatly behind seedings in 1930, according to radioed information from Agricultural Attache Steers at Berlin. Seeding operations in Ukraine were well behind last year when they were very backward. Rains have impeded progress in several important regions, according to reports. The optimum or best sowing period was said to be passed on May 1 in Ukraine, North Caucasus and the middle and lower Volga regions where only 9,852,000 acres were sown on that date compared with a final area of 25,948,000 acres in these regions last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Europe

April rainfall was reported below normal in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the southern part of Germany and was above normal in the rest of Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, Mr. Steere states. Germany officially reported the condition of winter wheat and rye on May 1 as above average and wheat slightly better than last year at this time. Winter killing is reported as 1 per cent of the area seeded to winter wheat, or 48,800 acres and 0.5 per cent for winter rye and barley. Last year the abandonment figure for wheat was 3.8 per cent, for rye 3.0 and for barley 3.5 per cent. French reports were still complaining of cool, wet weather with some wheat now off-color. The official Netherlands report of crop conditions on April 22 was 79 per cent of normal for winter wheat and 72 per cent for winter rye. Spring crops were also reported in good condition, although they were previously delayed by cold, dry weather.

Canada

Seeding of wheat was reported fairly well underway in the Canadian Prairie Provinces, especially Manitoba, by early May, being generally about the same to a little later than usual. Soil conditions, according to a special trade investigation, were very favorable with both surface and sub-soil generally moist. The province of Alberta, according to a report from the provincial Department of Agriculture, had heavy snow and rain storms in late April which broke precipitation records in some sections. Spring seeding operations were resumed in the southern part of the province following the storms and were about 35 per cent finished on April 30. Seeding in the irrigation belts was practically completed on that date. In the central and northern areas operations were delayed and in some localities were not general before the first week of May.

Argentina

Preparation of the soil for the sowing of wheat and flax is generally being carried on under favorable conditions in the important grain provinces of Argentina as a result of good moisture conditions, though there have been some delays due to corn harvesting and a recent layer of volcanic ash which has made cultivating difficult, according to the April 21 General Agricultural Report of the Ministry of Agriculture just received by air mail from the Buenos Aires office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. In commenting on the volcanic disturbances in Chile shortly before the middle of April with the consequent fall of volcanic ash over much of Argentina, particularly western Buenos Aires province and the territory of La Pampa, also parts of Uruguay and Brazil, Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Aires points out that no statements of ill effects or damage have been reported as yet but the Ministry of Agriculture is making a special investigation of the situation. Press reports indicate a layer of ash 4 inches or more deep in parts of La Pampa with many newly seeded grain field (principally forage crops as oats, barley and rye) and pasture lands well covered.

Wheat varieties requiring a long vegetative cycle such as Kaured and Lin Calel were reported fairly well seeded in Buenos Aires province in April and to be underway in the northern wheat provinces by the first of May. These varieties which have been previously grown mostly in southern Argentina are expected to be sown on a larger scale in Santa Fe this year. Most of the Argentine wheat acreage is sown in June and July.

Market conditionsEurope

Continental European wheat markets showed little activity during the first few days of May and that was confined to current requirements, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Both the Netherlands and Belgium markets were inactive and prices weaker during the week ended May 4. In France business in foreign wheat was slow and activity in domestic wheat was limited due to slack flour trade but domestic prices were a little higher. The Czechoslovakia wheat market was unchanged though rye was slightly firmer. A Spanish decree just announced permits a total importation of 3,674,000 bushels of wheat with the duty changed every 10 days to conform with the fluctuations in exchange. The imports are subject to the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. German farmers were said to not be inquiring for as much feed wheat as expected and imports fell off. Following the new import regulations, however, the domestic wheat market was active and firmer. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on May 4 was \$1.78 compared with \$1.74 on April 27 and \$1.69 on April 20. The price of rye has remained unchanged at \$1.20, for the past 3 weeks. Wheat stocks at 12 ports on April 30 amounted to 6,944,000 bushels compared with 7,312,000 on April 15 and March 31 and 7,643,000 on February 29.

Tientsin

Total arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin for the month of April were 447,000 barrels of which 1,000 were from the United States; 18,000 from Canada; 53,000 from Japan, and 375,000 from Shanghai mills, according to Consul Atcheson at Tientsin. Local mill production for the month amounted to 85,000 barrels. Three out of the four Tientsin mills operating were reported blending Australian wheat with native wheat.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Average wholesale prices of wheat flour, ex-warehouse Tientsin, packed in bags of 49 pounds net, in terms of U.S. currency per barrel at the end of April were reported with March figures in parenthesis: American, \$2.64 (2.92); Canadian, \$2.54 (2.71); Japanese \$2.50 (2.56); Shanghai milled \$2.62 (2.83); Tientsin milled, second grade, \$2.82 (3.04).

North African wheat situation

The North African countries show an increase in the total wheat acreage of about 475,000 acres of which Durum accounts for approximately 250,000 acres of the increase compared with the 1931 crop, according to recent information cabled by the Marseille office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The forecasted production of the 3 countries is placed at 73,721,000 bushels, about four and one-half million bushels above last year's production. The largest increase in production comes in Durum wheat in Tunis, due to a larger acreage as well as excellent prospects in the central and southern part of the country. See following table:

Country	Durum wheat		Other wheat		Total	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>bushels</u>
<u>1931</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	2,894	18,556	721	6,983	2,615	25,539
Tunis	1,779	9,921	198	4,042	1,977	13,963
Morocco	2,016	21,784	455	7,900	2,471	29,684
Total N. Africa	6,689	50,261	1,374	18,925	8,063	69,186
<u>1932</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	2,908	19,500	815	8,600	3,723	28,100
Tunis	2,076	15,432	198	4,189	2,274	19,621
Morocco	1,962	18,250	583	7,750	2,545	26,000
Total N. Africa	6,946	53,182	1,596	20,539	8,542	73,721

Marseille office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Wheat prices

Futures prices at the United States markets were from unchanged to slightly lower on May 7 as compared with a week earlier while Winnipeg and Liverpool futures were about 2 cents higher. At Chicago May futures closed at 54 cents on May 7 as compared with 55 on April 30 and Liverpool closed at 57 and 55 cents on the respective dates. Cash prices of all classes and grades at 6 United States markets declined from 59.7 to 57.1 during the week ended May 6. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City declined 1 cent, averaging 51 cents for the week, whereas No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis declined from 73 to 69 cents during the week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

World cotton acreage and production

Few changes have been noted during the month in the countries reporting acreage and production of cotton for the season 1931-32. A recent cable from the Director of Statistics at Calcutta, states that the 1931-32 cotton crop is now estimated at 3,401,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with 4,372,000 bales, a revised estimate for the season 1930-31. The Sudan official cotton report for March estimates the total production as being between 194,000 and 204,000 bales. See table, page 801.

TOBACCO

German tobacco types require improvement

The decline of interest in German tobacco during recent years has been largely the result of a deterioration in the quality of the product, according to J. B. Hutson, Tobacco Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, quoting a German authority. It is pointed out that German growers paid little attention to the improvement of quality until actually forced to do so. Recovery is held possible only through the united effort of all German tobacco growers, acting through growers associations. More recently large quantities of low priced foreign tobacco also have reacted unfavorably upon the domestic industry. Mr. Hutson observes that at present, Germany is giving more attention to the improvement of quality than to an increase in production. Leaf imports into Germany now pay a duty of about 21 cents per pound against 9 cents about a year ago. Domestic German tobacco is used largely for cigar fillers and binders and in pipe mixtures. The smoking mixture in which it is used also contains flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco imported from the United States, and Java tobacco.

Union of South Africa has larger tobacco crops

Tobacco production in the Union of South Africa for 1931-32 is now placed at 17,500,000 pounds, according to April 1, 1932 estimates forwarded by Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. In February 1931 the 1931-32 crop was estimated at 11,620,000 pounds against 13,500,000 pounds for 1930-31. All of the current increase has occurred in the production of Virginian type tobacco which is now placed at 17 million pounds against 12,100,000 pounds last year. The current production of Turkish types is carried at 500,000 pounds against 1,400,000 pounds last year.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Quarterly world hog and pork summary

Hog prices in both the United States and Europe declined during April. The lower level of domestic prices was due largely to a decline in demand, since slaughter supplies were only slightly larger than in March. Cured pork prices were steady to lower in the United States, but they averaged somewhat higher in British markets. Hog-feed price ratios declined in both the United States and Europe during the month.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom from continental Europe continued to increase during March, and takings of cured pork from the United States were further reduced. British imports of lard decreased during March, but they were still far above the 1931 level. During the first half of the current marketing year, British takings of pork from the United States were reduced about 50 per cent from those of a year earlier, and lard imports from this country were reduced 8 per cent.

United States exports of both pork and lard decreased during March. The continued reduction in pork exports made the total for the first half of the marketing year 55 per cent smaller than that of a year earlier, but lard exports were reduced only 4 per cent in this period.

Hog numbers in Europe are still at a high level, but recent census returns indicate that production is being sharply reduced. Although slaughter supplies in the important European producing countries during the next few months are expected to be larger than those of a year earlier, marketings during the latter part of 1932, probably will be smaller than in the same period last year. Inspected slaughter in the United States during the remainder of the marketing year is expected to be larger than that of the same period in 1931. See release HP-30, May 12, 1932.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

France limits butter imports

A butter import contingent of 6,172,000 pounds has been established in France for the second quarter of 1932, according to Walter Bauer of the Marseille office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. That figure is little more than half of the volume of butter imported during the corresponding quarter of 1931. The contingent figure, however, compares favorably with the 3,048,000 pounds imported during the second quarter of 1930 and with the corresponding 1929 figure of 1,912,000 pounds.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTSFrance raises prune tariff

Effective April 21, 1932, France doubled the import duty on dried prunes, according to Walter Bauer of the Marseille office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The new general rate on prunes running 80 pieces or less per 500 grams (1.1 pound) and for prunes packed in boxes regardless of containers sizes is 320 francs per 100 kilos (5.73 cents per pound) with a minimum rate of 160 francs per 100 kilos (2.87 cents per pound). On other prunes the new general rate is 240 francs per 100 kilos (4.30 cents per pound) with a new maximum rate of 120 francs per 100 kilos (2.15 cents per pound). The foregoing rates are on the basis of exchange rates effective May 6. Prunes coming from the United States pay the minimum rate. Imports are allowed only under the condition that containers bear the name of the country of origin. Prunes coated with sugar or a paste containing sugar are subject to the tariff treatment of fruit preserved in sugar. The declaration for entry of prunes by parcel post must indicate the number of prunes per 500 grams (1.1 pound). If this indication is missing the general rate is automatically applied.

European apple and pear trees bud well

Early provisional reports indicate that there has been plentiful budding among continental European apple and pear trees this spring, according to a radiogram from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin. The crops as a whole, however, are expected to be smaller than the abundant crops of last season, despite the fact that the cool weather has generally delayed blossoming sufficiently to reduce frost damage to a minimum.

In the important Lake Constance region of Germany apples are expected to be about half as large a crop as last year. Given favorable weather the outturn may be better than anticipated. Pears are not expected to yield as heavily as apples. In other parts of Germany the apple and pear crop is expected to be smaller than that of last year. In the Italian Tyrol a satisfactory crop of apples is in prospect. In Czechoslovakia a good average crop of apples is indicated from present prospects. Early and winter pears are not expected to produce average crops, whereas prospects for fall pears are better and an average crop is anticipated. Budding has been above average in the Styria district of Austria and a large apple and pear crop is in prospect except in those areas where the crop was large last season. The apple and pear outlook in the Netherlands is very good judging by the abundant bloom carried by the trees. Prospects are favorable for a good apple and pear crop in Belgium. A normal crop of apples and pears is expected in France.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION a/

World production of dessert and cooking apples has shown an upward trend in recent years, according to a survey by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This increase in production has taken place in the face of a rather general decline in the acreage devoted to apple orchards and is to be explained largely by the shift, both in the United States and the other more important apple exporting countries, from farm production to higher yielding commercial orchards. The change has been accompanied by a better selection of varieties planted and an improvement in cultural and marketing practices such as improved grading and packing which has resulted in a higher proportion of quality fruit. A number of European countries have also made definite progress in this respect.

More efficient and satisfactory methods of transporting fruit from producing to consuming countries have been developed making possible not only long distance shipment of apples but of more perishable fruits like peaches, plums, grapes, melons and pears. Consequently not only has the quality of the apples competing with the American product been raised but supplies of apples and other fruits entering world markets have greatly expanded further increasing the competition. Fortunately there has been an increased demand for fruit in the diet of most peoples which has tended to offset the price depressing effect of the larger fruit stocks. The difficulty of disposing of apple surpluses has been aggravated in the last year or two by the various embargoes and trade restrictions adopted by many countries, together with depressed business conditions.

a/ Extracted from a more complete report by A. C. Edwards, Junior Agricultural Economist, assisted by Hally H. Conrad, which is to be released at a later date.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Area and production

The world area in cultivated apple trees is, as nearly as can be estimated at present, about 7,140,000 acres. This acreage is planted with approximately 415,000,000 trees yielding an average of around 550,000,000 bushels of apples a year. Of the total 7,140,000 acres, 34 per cent is located in the United States, 14 per cent in Russia, 10 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Germany, 3.3 per cent in Hungary, 2.9 per cent in Canada, 2.9 per cent in Poland and 23 per cent in all other countries. (See table page 769.) The leading apple producing countries of the world, arranged in their approximate order of importance, are the United States, France, Russia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Rumania, Canada, England and Wales, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Japan and New Zealand. (See table page 770.) Of the total world production of about 550,000,000 bushels, the United States supplies on an average 35 per cent, France 12.5 per cent, Russia 9 per cent, Germany 8 per cent, Poland 5.5 per cent, Switzerland 2.5 per cent, Rumania 2.5 per cent, Canada 2.4 per cent, England and Wales 2.2 per cent and all other countries 20.4 per cent. From the standpoint of exports the most important countries are the United States, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Italy, New Zealand, Belgium and Russia. It will be noted that the chief European importing countries also produce large quantities of apples, most of which are cooking and cider sorts.

Consumption and world trade

The countries with the largest per capita consumption of dessert and cooking apples are mainly surplus apple producing countries. On an average during the four-year period, 1927-28 to 1930-31, the per capita consumption of dessert and cooking apples in Australia amounted to 39.7 pounds; New Zealand, 36.5 pounds, United States, 30.9 pounds; Canada, 28.8 pounds; United Kingdom, 28.1 pounds; Germany, about 28 pounds; and Switzerland, 19.8 pounds. From the standpoint of apple consumption for all purposes (i.e. including, in addition to dessert and cooking apples, cider, drying and canning apples), the most important are: France, 60 pounds; Germany 52.7 pounds; United States 51.6 pounds; Switzerland 40.5 pounds; Australia 39.7 pounds; Poland, 36.5 pounds; New Zealand 36.5 pounds; United Kingdom 31.7 pounds; and Canada 28.8 pounds. (See table page 771.)

Apples entering into foreign trade amount to roughly 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels a year. Most of this total is supplied by strictly surplus apple producing countries such as the United States, with an average export of 15,500,000 bushels; Canada, with 4,000,000 bushels; Australia, with 3,250,000 bushels; Italy with 1,700,000 bushels; Yugoslavia with 1,550,000 bushels; New Zealand with 965,000 bushels and (continued on page 771)

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

APPLES: Acreage and number of trees in principal countries of the world.

Country	Acreage		Trees		
	Total		Bearing	Non-bearing	
	Acres	Number	Number	Number	
United States	a/ 2,423,000	b/ 116,304,000	88,848,967	27,455,303	
Russia	c/ 1,000,000	c/ 60,000,000			
France	c/ 735,000	c/ 50,000,000			
Germany	d/ 714,000	f/h/ 50,000,000	50,000,000		
Hungary	b/ 234,500	b/ 2,606,000			
Canada	a/ 204,200	e/ 9,802,000	e/ 9,802,218		
Poland	d/ 200,000	f/ 14,000,000			
Czechoslovakia	d/ 162,400	f/ 11,367,000			
England and Wales	c/ 140,000	c/ 9,800,000			
Rumania	d/ 120,000	b/ 8,414,000			
Yugoslavia	d/ 101,900	f/ 7,134,500			
Australia	b/ 97,500	a/ 4,679,000	a/ 3,909,456	a/ 769,968	
Netherlands	i/ 76,300	d/ 5,338,000			
Switzerland	d/ 71,300	b/ 4,994,000	b/ 4,994,122		
Sweden	d/ 64,300	h/ 4,500,000			
Denmark	d/ 51,200	b/ 3,584,000			
Spain	d/ 46,600	3,265,000	k/ 2,378,748	l/ 886,655	
Japan	d/ 40,300	b/ 2,820,000			
Latvia	d/ 35,800	b/ 2,509,000			
Union of South Africa	d/ 35,000	j/ 2,464,000			
Chosen	d/ 22,500	f/ 1,577,000			
Norway	d/ 16,900	b/ 1,181,000			
New Zealand	j/ 16,800	b/ 1,306,000			
Estonia	d/ 9,600	g/ 673,000			
Northern Ireland	e/ 7,500	c/ 521,500			
Luxemburg	d/ 6,100	f/ 427,000			
Mexico	a/ 4,800	e/ 229,000	e/ 229,329		
Bulgaria	b/ 1,400	c/ 97,000			
Uruguay	b/ 1,300	a/ 61,000			
Scotland	f/ 300	d/ 20,000			
Others	m/ 500,000	m/ 35,000,000			
World total	7,140,500	414,673,000			

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Estimated at 48 trees per acre. b/ 1929. c/ Roughly estimated from production figures. d/ Estimated at 70 trees to the acre. e/ 1921. f/ 1930. g/ 1925. h/ Unofficial estimate. i/ 1928. j/ 1926. k/ Trees scattered. l/ Trees in regular orchards. m/ Rough estimate.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

APPLES: Production in principal countries for the marketing years, 1926-27 to 1931-32

Country	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States <u>a/</u>	268,936	134,938	203,884	147,950	170,162	<u>b/</u> 230,734
United States <u>c/</u>	128,055	85,147	116,054	94,395	110,186	<u>b/</u> 113,668
Russia <u>d/</u>	-	-	-	51,566	-	-
Germany <u>d/</u>	-	-	-	-	45,164	-
France <u>e/</u>	-	10,895	3,767	6,261	4,281	<u>b/</u> 7,707
Poland <u>f/</u>	35,964	38,078	37,577	-	-	28,750
Switzerland <u>g/</u>	14,030	14,930	11,275	23,197	<u>b/</u> 13,853	-
Rumania	-	19,574	13,310	13,628	-	-
England and Wales <u>g/</u> ..	5,475	6,745	10,793	19,244	12,600	6,077
Canada	9,668	9,200	10,591	12,895	11,163	11,965
Italy	-	-	-	12,980	9,288	<u>b/</u> 8,300
Australia <u>h/</u>	5,228	11,505	5,519	9,505	<u>b/</u> 7,628	<u>b/</u> 7,034
Austria	9,026	7,953	9,890	5,138	9,357	-
Czechoslovakia	7,868	6,009	8,984	3,983	8,126	-
Spain	-	-	8,031	5,416	4,739	-
Yugoslavia	9,782	8,584	5,204	6,935	6,755	-
Japan	4,889	3,584	4,611	4,706	-	-
New Zealand <u>h/</u>	1,810	2,399	2,255	2,379	-	-
Chosen	821	939	972	1,505	1,237	-
Mexico	-	815	766	864	-	-
Greece	173	363	92	242	-	-
Luxemburg	46	651	137	602	101	-
Bulgaria.....	26	98	13	82	-	-

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service. Converted to bushels of 44 pounds.
a/ Total crop. b/ Preliminary estimate. c/ Commercial crop. d/ No official figures published; production estimated. e/ Dessert apples only. France also produces large quantities of cider apples. The 5-year average, 1926-27 to 1929-30, for cider apples and pears was 117,568,862 bushels, of which apples constituted over one-half. f/ Poland's production has been greatly reduced by the freeze of 1928, and no recent figures have been published. The 1931 estimate reported by Consul Stewart E. McMillin. g/ Includes cider apples. h/ Fiscal years, the crop of 1926-27 is compared with Northern Hemisphere crop of 1926.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Russia with about 500,000 bushels. A considerable export trade in apples is carried on by some European countries that are also important importers of apples. Chief among these, together with their average exports, are Switzerland, 1,200,000 bushels; Belgium 1,150,000 bushels; Netherlands, 1,000,000 bushels; France 850,000 bushels and Austria 800,000 bushels. The United Kingdom and Germany are by far the most important apple importing countries. Together they take almost 70 per cent of the apples entering into international trade. In the last few years the average importations of apples into the United Kingdom have averaged 16,500,000 bushels; Germany, 11,000,000 bushels; France 2,000,000 bushels; Austria, 1,700,000 bushels; Sweden 1,050,000 bushels; Switzerland 1,000,000 bushels; Argentina 1,000,000 bushels; Netherlands 800,000 bushels; Canada 780,000 bushels and Belgium 420,000 bushels.

APPLES: Per capita consumption in principal countries, marketing years, 1927-28 to 1930-31

Country	: 1927-28	: 1928-29	: 1929-30	: 1930-31
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
United States -				
All apples <u>a</u> /	44.9	63.3	47.8	50.6
Fresh apples <u>b</u> /	27.7	33.9	29.9	31.1
France -				
Table apples <u>b</u> /	----	5.6	7.8	7.6
Cider apples and pears	----	100.5	155.1	62.9
United Kingdom -				
All apples <u>a</u> /	33.3	27.5	34.3	----
Table apples <u>b</u> /	28.7	24.2	31.4	----
Switzerland -				
All apples <u>a</u> /	-----	41.3	64.3	16.2
Table apples <u>b</u> /	----	16.2	30.8	12.3
New Zealand <u>c</u> /	41.3	37.4	30.8	----
Australia <u>c</u> /	53.1	28.1	37.8	----
Canada <u>c</u> /	28.0	34.0	27.9	25.2
Germany <u>a</u> /	----	52.8	56.8	48.5
Poland <u>a</u> /	----	54.6	27.9	27.0
Yugoslavia <u>a</u> /	----	15.7	18.9	12.0
Russia <u>a</u> /	----	----	<u>d</u> / 15.0	----
Italy <u>a</u> /	----	12.2	8.8	6.9
Japan <u>a</u> /	2.4	3.1	3.1	----

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources. a/ Includes apples used for all purposes. b/ Table and cooking apples. c/ Mostly table and cooking apples. d/ Unofficial estimate.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

United StatesNumber of trees

In 1930 there were 116,304,000 apple trees in the United States, of which 88,849,000 were of bearing age and 27,455,000 non-bearing. (See table page 769) This compares with a total of 137,997,000 trees in 1925, 151,504,000 trees in 1920 and 217,115,000 trees in 1910. The rapid decline in tree numbers was necessary to compensate for overplanting during the years 1905 to 1912. Many of the removals, however, consisted of unsatisfactory varieties, poorly located trees, or trees that were thinned out of growing orchards. From 1910 to 1930 there was a net decrease of 100,811,000 trees or 46.4 per cent, according to the Bureau of Census figures. Despite the large abandonment of trees, production has been well maintained. This is due to the shift that has taken place from farms to better located commercial orchards, and to the greater bearing capacity of many trees as they approached or reached full bearing age.

Production

The United States produces more apples than any country in the world and is the source of the largest share of apples entering into world trade. (See table, page 770.) Exports of dessert and cooking apples from the United States are greater than the apple production (exclusive of cider fruit) of any country in the world. The total production of apples in the United States during the ten-year period, 1922-1931, averaged 180,988,000 bushels, of which 54.2 per cent, or 98,097,000 bushels (32,699,000 barrels) was harvested to be sold as fresh fruit (the commercial production.) During this period yearly production has varied from 124,000,000 to 247,000,000 bushels, a variation of almost 100 per cent. The period of heaviest apple production in the United States was that of 1914 to 1918, when the total production averaged 203,000,000 bushels. Since that time the trend in total production has been slightly downward. The commercial production, or that portion of the crop sold for consumption as fresh fruit, continued to increase until 1926. In the five-year period, 1927-1931, the commercial crops have averaged somewhat larger than in the five years previous to 1926.

Apple production in the United States is divided into two parts, the boxed apple area and the barreled apple area. The former comprises the Pacific Coast states of Washington, California and Oregon, and the Mountain states, the most important of which are Idaho and Colorado. The barreled area is composed of all apple-producing states east of the Rocky Mountains. The most important of these are: New York, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania of the Atlantic states; Maine and Massachusetts of the New England states; and Michigan, Illinois, Missouri,

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Ohio and Arkansas of the Central states. During the seven-year period, 1925-1931, the commercial apple production of the United States has averaged 33,014,000 barrels of which 18,431,000 barrels, or 56.4 per cent were produced in the barreled-apple area and 14,268,000 barrels or 43.6 per cent in the boxed area. During this period, the state of Washington produced on an average, 8,940,000 barrels, or 27.1 per cent of the total commercial crop; New York, 4,554,000 barrels, or 13.8 per cent; Virginia, 2,648,000 barrels, or 8.0 per cent; California, 1,740,000 barrels or 5.3 per cent; Idaho, 1,505,000 barrels or 4.6 per cent; West Virginia 1,278,000 barrels or 3.9 per cent; Michigan, 1,259,000 barrels or 3.8 per cent; Pennsylvania, 1,240,000 barrels or 3.7 per cent and Oregon 1,237,000 barrels, or 3.7 per cent. Together these eleven states produce 70 per cent of the total commercial apple crop of the United States.

Consumption

The consumption of apples for all purposes in the United States has declined from over 100 pounds per capita in 1890 and 1900 to an average of about 60 pounds in the last five years. This decline is due to the fact that, although production has increased, especially commercial production, exports of fresh, dried and canned apples and population have increased more rapidly than production. On the other hand, the decline in apples used for consumption as fresh fruit has not been nearly so great, probably not over 20 per cent, between 1900 and 1931. This is accounted for by the improvement in the quality and pack of apples during the last thirty years and to the widespread use of cold storage to lengthen the marketing season for this fruit. The per capita consumption of dessert and cooking apples in the United States averaged 32.4 pounds in the five-year period 1926-27 to 1930-31. (See table, page 771.)

Exports

In the six-year period, 1925-26 to 1930-31, the total exports of apples from the United States averaged 5,189,000 barrels or 15.9 per cent of the commercial apple crop. Of this amount, boxed apples comprised about 52.2 per cent and barrels 47.8 per cent. Exports of boxed apples during this period averaged 8,123,000 boxes or 18.1 per cent of the commercial boxed apple crop and barreled exports amounted to 2,480,000 barrels or 13.9 per cent of the commercial barreled apple crop. Both barreled and boxed apples are exported from the United States the year around. Shipments start in July, growing in volume until they reach a peak in November. They remain heavy through March and then taper off to small quantities in June. The boxed apple export season is on an average longer, than the barreled season, and except in the months of September, October and November, boxed shipments exceed those of barreled apples. (See tables, pages 775 and 776.)

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Total exports of apples in terms of barrels from the United States in the present season, 1931-32, up to March 31 have amounted to about 5,595,000 barrels, which is somewhat greater than the average for the past six seasons, but is about 13.2 per cent below the 6,448,000 barrels shipped by March 31 of the 1930-31 season. Shipments of barreled apples in the present season through the month of March totaled around 2,779,000 barrels, which amount is 11 per cent greater than the 2,442,000 barrels up to March 31 of the 1930-31 season. The increase is accounted for by the larger barreled apple crop of this season, particularly in the important Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley section of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Boxed apple exports so far this season have amounted to only 8,440,000 boxes or 30 per cent less than the 12,024,000 boxes shipped by March 31 of last season. The decline in boxed apples exports is due to the smaller crop this year and the low prices ruling in foreign markets.

Most of the apples exported from the United States are grown in Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, California and Oregon. Winesap and Jonathan are the most important varieties grown in the state of Washington which are exported. Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Delicious, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown and some varieties of lesser importance are also exported. Important export varieties grown in Oregon are Yellow Newtown, Spitzenburg and Ortley. Some Oregon Jonathan, Rome Beauty and Winter Banana are also shipped to foreign markets. In California, Yellow Newtown and Gravenstein are the principal varieties which enter the export market. Apples grown in Virginia and West Virginia which are important export varieties are, York Imperial, Winesap, Ben Davis, Albermarle Pippin (Yellow Newtown) and Stayman Winesap. Considerable quantities of Virginia Delicious, Black Twig and Jonathan also move into foreign trade. In New York state the leading export varieties are Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Ben Davis.

American apples, especially boxed apples, are widely distributed throughout the world. The bulk of the fruit, however, goes to the United Kingdom and continental European countries. In the six-year period, 1925-26 to 1930-31 the European countries took on an average 2,261,000 barrels, or 91.2 per cent of the barreled exports, and 6,537,000 boxes, or 80.4 per cent of the boxed exports. These exports were divided 1,577,000 barrels, or 62.8 per cent of the total barreled exports, and 3,414,000 boxes, or 42.0 percent of the total boxed exports, to the United Kingdom; 196,000 barrels, or 7.9 per cent, and 1,577,000 boxes, or 19.1 per cent, to Germany; 125,000 barrels, or 5.0 per cent, and 880,000 boxes, or 10.8 per cent to the Netherlands; 176,000 barrels, or 7.1 per cent, and 463,000 boxes, or 5.7 per cent, to the Scandinavian countries; and 207,000 barrels, or 8.3 per cent, and 223,000 boxes, or 2.7 per cent, to all other European countries. Most of the remaining exports were sent to Canada, Argentina and Brazil. In the last two seasons (1930-31 and 1931-32) France has been an important outlet for both boxed and barreled apples from the United States.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Barreled apple exports by months, 1925-26
to 1930-31 and the average for the period

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 a/	Average
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
July.....	11.6	8.0	14.3	11.7	25.4	14.4	14.2
August.....	42.9	31.7	48.6	40.9	33.1	9.6	34.5
September....	283.5	367.8	143.3	78.7	124.8	123.5	186.9
October.....	292.3	497.8	353.9	632.1	423.3	481.3	446.8
November.....	369.2	1,192.6	382.9	544.6	274.2	686.6	575.0
December.....	341.2	474.1	188.4	303.4	193.3	422.6	320.5
January.....	169.6	642.6	123.0	458.2	150.2	299.6	308.8
February.....	151.9	451.7	52.9	377.9	77.4	225.9	222.8
March.....	122.0	481.9	29.3	373.3	90.0	178.4	212.4
April.....	64.3	250.8	7.3	124.4	22.0	31.8	83.4
May.....	1.8	63.9	4.5	13.2	2.5	4.3	15.0
June.....	.2	19.9	.2	46.9	.9	.6	11.4
Total.....	1,850.6	4,482.7	1,342.5	3,005.3	1,427.0	2,478.8	2,431.9

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Does not include basketed apples. About 854,500 baskets were exported to Europe, according to the International Apple Association. Allowing for this amount the average exports for the period becomes 2,480,000 barrels. Exports in 1931-32 have been: July, 22,279 barrels; August, 19,123; September 295,876; October 612,019; November 631,574; December 284,683; January 380,376, February 344,405, and March 188,274 barrels.

UNITED STATES: Boxed apple exports by months, 1925-26 to 1930-31
and the average for the period

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 a/	Average
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
July.....	121.4	201.6	101.3	235.6	91.0	233.0	164.0
August.....	156.7	272.8	378.3	411.2	261.5	417.9	316.4
September....	386.9	543.2	246.0	347.5	241.7	509.4	380.0
October.....	713.3	1,256.1	836.2	2,353.1	771.8	1,548.0	1,246.4
November.....	850.8	1,589.7	1,136.8	1,821.2	1,324.6	2,431.8	1,525.8
December.....	1,233.2	1,056.5	785.5	1,082.3	986.5	2,116.4	1,210.1
January.....	646.0	854.2	841.8	1,790.6	827.8	1,488.4	1,074.8
February.....	592.4	1,054.7	504.4	1,598.5	714.6	1,459.4	987.3
March.....	384.5	497.4	335.6	1,466.1	473.4	1,819.6	829.4
April.....	271.4	326.9	93.7	727.7	160.5	607.0	364.5
May.....	69.0	125.1	74.5	92.2	109.9	209.2	113.3
June.....	37.9	62.9	48.3	100.5	34.5	64.2	58.1
Total.....	5,463.5	7,844.1	5,384.3	12,026.6	5,997.8	12,904.2	8,270.1
Total in							
terms of							
barrels....	1,821.2	2,614.7	1,794.8	4,008.9	1,999.3	4,301.4	2,756.7

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes basket exports. About 854,000 baskets were exported to Europe, according to the International Apple Association. Deducting this amount the average exports become 8,128,000 boxes. Exports in boxes in 1931-32 have been: July 421,438; August, 496,262; September, 513,701; October, 1,108,534; November, 1,111,302; December, 667,500; January, 1,541,287; February, 1,594,979, and March, 993,996 boxes.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of apples, by countries, years 1925-1931

Country	Season July - June					
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 a/
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Barrels						
United Kingdom...	1,477,171	3,304,918	1,004,452	1,720,047	953,060	1,002,000
Germany.....	26,822	361,633	27,463	236,108	49,990	473,500
Netherlands.....	792	140,848	1,686	200,510	16,522	392,000
France.....	1,950	3,533	29	61,507	8,188	172,000
Belgium.....	1,219	80,257	1,074	321,370	13,688	380,000
Sweden.....	83,191	72,378	82,389	114,683	96,830	35,800
Norway.....	21,443	28,759	19,987	25,294	23,191	11,600
Denmark.....	55,439	150,856	42,105	81,247	41,523	65,600
Other Europe....	10,317	11,117	5,143	25,697	6,322	18,700
Total Europe...	1,678,344	4,154,279	1,184,328	2,786,463	1,209,317	2,551,000
Canada.....	32,786	157,600	54,579	62,803	40,331	40,138
Mexico.....	1,501	2,538	1,735	3,109	2,210	1,976
Cuba.....	15,425	18,580	11,325	10,665	8,862	3,812
Brazil.....	10,084	7,276	2,426	1,580	1,386	150
Argentina.....	96,739	118,894	82,229	125,385	152,537	156,900
Other countries..	15,780	23,555	11,909	15,297	12,397	9,624
Total barrels..	1,850,639	4,482,722	1,348,531	3,005,302	1,427,040	2,763,600
Boxes						
United Kingdom...	2,716,935	3,722,709	2,708,685	4,835,636	2,654,766	3,846,000
Germany.....	576,796	1,256,717	733,568	2,695,043	946,187	3,269,500
Netherlands.....	336,096	670,194	71,923	1,687,338	271,743	2,244,000
France.....	1,277	5,713	548	76,918	49,427	553,000
Belgium.....	6,129	16,138	3,833	65,258	9,486	47,500
Sweden.....	137,644	196,179	218,211	337,451	268,317	164,500
Norway.....	87,521	95,053	101,236	83,999	91,228	94,900
Denmark.....	111,133	156,526	143,778	193,348	100,648	198,600
Other Europe....	19,017	42,780	39,949	82,289	78,656	116,700
Total Europe...	3,922,548	6,142,064	4,024,781	10,057,280	4,470,958	10,534,700b/
Canada.....	630,606	729,686	541,759	636,272	499,947	475,045
Mexico.....	93,623	98,849	75,145	114,504	75,068	62,635
Cuba.....	69,202	92,081	60,010	67,723	47,235	55,402
Brazil.....	145,807	172,297	115,040	211,938	192,056	169,744
Argentina.....	144,358	154,551	226,898	335,904	294,458	257,000
Other countries..	387,226	454,610	340,699	602,929	418,074	495,174
Total boxes....	5,463,520	7,844,138	5,384,342	12,026,550	5,997,796	12,049,700
Grand total in:						
terms of bbls..	3,671,812	7,037,435	3,143,308	7,014,152	3,426,305	6,780,167

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Preliminary, adjusted approximately to include baskets with barrels and to remove them from the boxed exports. b/ Exports of apples in bushel baskets have been increasing in the past three years and in this season reached 854,500 baskets, according to the International Apple Association.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

British Empire exporting countriesCanada

The apple industry of Canada is mainly located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. The Annapolis Valley region of Nova Scotia extends about 100 miles from Windsor on the east to Digby in the west. The main producing district, however, is only about 65 miles long. About 41,000 acres are planted to apples of which 32,600 are in bearing and 8,400 non-bearing. The main varieties of apples grown in Nova Scotia are Stark, 13 per cent of the total, Baldwin, 12.5 per cent; King, 6 per cent; Ben Davis, 5.9 per cent; Cox's Orange, 5.5 per cent; Northern Spy, 5.4 per cent; and Golden Russet and Gravenstein 4.5 per cent. The other 47 per cent of the plantings is composed of a great many varieties, the most important of which are Ribston, Wagener, Blenheim Orange, Gano, Fallawater and Nonpareil. New plantings have been made up mostly of Cox Orange, Baldwin, Crimson Gravenstein, Northern Spy and to a lesser extent, McIntosh, Ben Davis and Golden Russet.

The important apple producing region of Ontario is located in that part which lies between Lakes Erie, Ontario and Huron. The proximity of these large bodies of water modifies the climate sufficiently so that good crops can be produced. The heaviest production is along the northern shore of Lake Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula. Some fruit is also produced near the St. Lawrence River front as far east as Dundela and along the southern shore of Georgian Bay. The principal varieties grown in Ontario are Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Wealthy, Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Stark, Gano and Snow. Most of the apples produced in British Columbia are grown in Yale county around Okanagan Lake and to a smaller degree around Kootenay and Arrow Lakes in West Kootenay County. The main shipping points are Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland and Penticton. The leading varieties produced are McIntosh, Jonathan, Delicious, Wealthy, Yellow Newtown, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Duchess, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Spitzenburg and Winter Banana. Small quantities of apples are also produced in Quebec and New Brunswick but most of these are consumed locally and do not enter the export market.

In the eight-year period, 1923-1928, Canada produced on an average, 3,266,000 barrels of apples. Nova Scotia produced 1,221,000 barrels or 37.4 per cent of this amount; British Columbia, 3,498,000 boxes (1,166,000 barrels) or 35.7 per cent; Ontario, 742,000 barrels or 22.7 per cent; and Quebec and New Brunswick, 137,000 barrels or 4.2 per cent. Production has varied from 2,811,000 barrels in 1927 to 3,939,000 barrels in 1929 or a variation of 40 per cent. Production of apples in Canada since 1921 does

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

not show any definite trend, which is probably accounted for by the stationary condition of the industry in Nova Scotia and the fact that the apparent decline in production in Ontario has been offset by an increase in British Columbia. (See table, page 779.) In both Nova Scotia and Ontario the bulk of the crop is packed in barrels. Some baskets are used but the amount is small. The apples are mostly packed into two grades, No. 1 and Domestic. British Columbia apples are packed in boxes and graded in about the same way as Washington State fruit.

By December 1 in the three-year period, 1929-1931, about 35.6 per cent of the Canadian apple crop has been in storage, but by far the largest part has been in common storage. Barreled apples are mostly stored in common storage and boxes in cold storage. As in the United States, the peak month for storage holdings in Canada is December. Holdings rapidly diminish in January and February and are practically cleaned up by April. Due to the wider use of cold storage for boxed apples their season is longer than that of barreled apples.

During the last five years, 1926-27 to 1930-31, according to the International Apple Association, apple exports from Canada, in terms of barrels, have averaged 1,329,000 barrels. Barreled apples constituted 73.3 per cent of the total or 974,000 barrels, and boxed apples 26.7 per cent or 1,063,000 boxes. The exports of barreled apples during this period have constituted 48.9 per cent of the average barreled apple crop and the boxed exports 27.8 per cent of the average boxed apple crop or taken as a whole exports amount to 40.6 per cent of the combined boxed and barreled crops. This figure is over twice as large as the percentage of the apple crop exported from the United States and is mainly accounted for by the high ratio of exports to production in Nova Scotia, where it is more economical to export than to ship to inland markets. In the 1928-29 season 62.7 per cent of the Nova Scotia crop was exported; in 1929-30, 80.6 per cent; and in 1930-31, 86.2 per cent. In Ontario exports amounted to 12.8 per cent of the Ontario crop in 1928-29, 22.3 per cent in 1929-30, and 21.2 per cent in 1930-31. In the same years the exports of British Columbia apples amounted to 21.7 per cent, 22.4 per cent, and 30.9 per cent of the crop, respectively.

The United Kingdom takes the bulk of the Canadian apple exports. In the three-year period 1928-29 to 1930-31 an average of 1,184,000 barrels of apples, or 73.8 per cent of the total exports, went to the United Kingdom; 202,000 barrels, or 13.4 per cent, to continental Europe; 71,000 barrels, or 4.8 per cent, to the United States; and 46,000 barrels, or 3.0 per cent to all other countries, making a total average export for the period under survey of 1,503,000 barrels. The main marketing season for Canadian apples is approximately, September - April. The heaviest export movement, however, is from October to January. The peak export month in 1928-29 and 1929-30 was November but in 1930-31 it had moved up to October. Most of the barreled apples, especially those of

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Nova Scotia, are usually shipped by March 1, and boxed apples by May 1. (See table below.) Canada imported on an average in the three-year period 1928-1930 about 520,000 bushels of apples, practically all of which came from the United States. The largest share of the imports are boxed apples. Imports are heavy in July and August and from March to June in which months domestic supplies are scarce.

CANADA: Production by provinces and the total production of apples, 1923 to 1931

Harvest year	: British : :Columbia	: Nova : :Scotia	: Ontario	% Quebec and :New Brunswick	: Total :Canada
	: 1,000 : : barrels	: 1,000 : : barrels	: 1,000 : : barrels	: 1,000 : : barrels	: 1,000 : : barrels
1923	1,111	1,633	978	67	3,839
1924	892	1,276	685	102	2,955
1925	933	956	950	141	2,980
1926	1,312	927	574	142	2,955
1927	1,079	925	674	133	2,811
1928	1,458	1,039	561	128	3,236
1929	1,101	1,738	878	222	3,939
1930	1,444	1,172	637	158	3,411
Average 1923-30 ...	1,166	1,221	742	137	3,266
Estimate 1931	1,140	1,426	873	217	3,656

Fruit Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture.

CANADA: Apple exports by months, 1928-29 to 1930-31

Month	: 1928-29 : : Barrels	: 1929-30 : : Barrels	: 1930-31 : : Barrels
July	42	155	-
August	1,488	493	426
September	21,744	37,243	76,383
October	216,942	376,172	502,431
November	226,562	393,198	478,853
December	146,200	263,977	262,051
January	197,714	228,288	84,270
February	132,519	226,755	81,788
March	112,246	320,736	77,124
April	32,473	31,938	2,094
May	2,697	2,005	65
June	33	107	20
Total	1,096,670	1,881,167	1,565,505

Trade of Canada.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Australia and New Zealand

The last acreage estimate, 1929-30, placed the area under apple trees in Australia at 97,488 acres, of which 81,447 acres or 83.5 per cent were in bearing and 16,041 acres or 16.5 per cent were non-bearing. Very little change in acreage has occurred in the last ten years. The total has declined slightly, but since production has been well maintained the acreage decline is probably accounted for by removals of poorly located and unsatisfactory trees. Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and South Australia are the states having the largest areas under apples. The first apple exports from Australia to England were made from Tasmania in 1884.

The average annual apple production in Australia during the five years, 1925-1929, was 7,476,000 bushels. Tasmania produced 3,283,000 bushels or 43.9 per cent of this total; Victoria 1,835,000 bushels or 24.5 per cent; New South Wales 780,000 bushels or 10.4 per cent; South Australia 728,000 bushels or 9.7 per cent; Western Australia 723,000 bushels or 9.7 per cent; Queensland 126,000 bushels or 1.7 per cent; and the Federal Capital Territory the small remainder of about 1,000 bushels. The production alternates markedly. For the last seven years the production has been heavy in all states except Western Australia on the even harvest years and light on the odd years. Crops in Western Australia are usually heavy on the odd years. (See table, page 781.)

In the five-year period, 1925-1929, apple exports from Australia averaged 2,359,000 boxes a year or 31.6 per cent of the total crop. Exports in 1929 amounted to 1,477,000 boxes or 26.8 per cent of the crop; in 1930 to 4,318,000 boxes or 45.4 per cent of the crop; and in 1931 to 3,145,000 boxes or 41.2 per cent of the crop. Most of the exports, 64.4 per cent in the two seasons 1928 and 1929, came from Tasmania; 14.4 per cent from Victoria; 13.2 per cent from Western Australia; 7.7 per cent from South Australia; and the small remainder from New South Wales. Approximately 50 per cent of the crop in Tasmania and Western Australia was exported during these two years, whereas exports from South Australia amounted to 24 per cent and those from Victoria to 18 per cent. The large dependence of Tasmania and Western Australia on the export market is due to the small population in those states.

Most of the Australian apple exports go to the United Kingdom. In the four-year period, 1928-1931, the United Kingdom received on an average 2,389,000 boxes or 73.5 per cent of the exports, and continental European countries, notably Germany, took 861,000 boxes or 26.5 per cent. Continental Europe is an important outlet for apples from Western Australia and South Australia. In the period under survey 69.9 per cent of the exports of Western Australia apples and 58.2 per cent of the exports of

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

South Australia apples went to countries on the Continent. (See table, page 783.) The export season for Australia is from February to July, the heaviest movement being from March to June. Australian apples are graded, wrapped and packed in boxes. The main difference between the pack and that of the American boxed states, is that the fruit is generally packed in hardwood boxes without a bulge, but in the last few seasons an increase in the use of standard softwood boxes has occurred. Softwood lids have also been used with the hardwood boxes to provide a flexible, bulged lid.

AUSTRALIA: Area in apple orchards by states and the total area, 1929-30 season

State	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Tasmania.....	23,628	1,679	25,307
Victoria.....	26,262	5,943	32,205
New South Wales.....	11,126	3,592	14,718
South Australia.....	9,080	1,248	10,328
Western Australia...	7,857	3,028	10,885
Queensland.....	3,475	537	4,012
F. C. Territory.....	19	14	33
Total Australia...	81,447	16,041	97,488

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from official statistics, Commonwealth of Australia.

The number of bearing apple trees in New Zealand in 1929-30 was placed at 1,305,800 trees. This is a decline of 31.5 per cent from the 1,906,000 trees reported in 1922-23. The majority of the removals appear to have been poorly located trees, unsatisfactory varieties or removals incident to the thinning operations on maturing orchards. The area in commercial orchards in 1928-29, of which apples constituted almost 90 per cent, was 19,219 acres. About 17,705 acres were reported as bearing and 1,514 acres, or 8 per cent, non-bearing. About half of the New Zealand orchards are less than 5 acres in extent and around 95 per cent are less than 20 acres. Approximately 71 per cent of the total commercial fruit area is in orchards of less than 20 acres. The most important export varieties of apples grown in New Zealand are Sturmer Pippin and Jonathan. These two account for over half of the exports. Although the New Zealand apple acreage has diminished considerably in the last ten years, apple production has increased rapidly. In 1921 about 989,000 bushels of apples were harvested, by 1925 the amount reached 1,563,000 bushels, and in 1928 the total was 2,199,000 bushels. Production has exceeded 2,000,000 bushels since that year. In the five-year period,

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

1921-1925, production averaged 1,282,000 bushels and in the five-year period, 1926-1930, the average was 2,008,000 bushels. New Zealand apples are carefully graded and packed. The standard Canadian or American apple box is used. The grading and packing is much the same as the western boxed apple pack of the United States.

Shipments of apples from New Zealand to overseas markets have increased rapidly in recent years. Exports grew from 48,000 boxes in 1921 to 1,267,000 boxes in 1931. During the four-year period, 1928-1931, exports to Europe averaged 965,000 boxes, of which 801,000 or 83.0 per cent were shipped to the United Kingdom and 164,000 or 17.0 per cent to the Continent. (See table page 783). New Zealand fruit is also shipped to South American countries. In 1928 these exports amounted to 90,000 boxes; in 1929 to 54,000 boxes; in 1930 to 157,000 bushels; and in 1931 to 46,000 boxes. The decline was the result of adverse exchange rates and the fact that Argentina has placed a duty on New Zealand fruit. Canada was supplied with 17,000 boxes in 1931 and attempts are being made to expand the Canadian market for New Zealand apples even further. Apples start to move out of New Zealand in the month of February, increase rapidly in March and April, reach a peak in May and practically cease by the end of July. During the 1931 season shipments started earlier than in either 1929 or 1930 and were practically finished by July. The bulk of the New Zealand apple crop is marketed by the Fruit Export Control Board of New Zealand, a cooperative institution. This organization markets practically all the fruit produced in New Zealand except that of the Otago district. Small quantities are imported after the domestic crop is off the market, largely from Canada.

NEW ZEALAND: Apple trees, 1921-22 to 1929-30

Year	Bearing trees	Year	Bearing trees
1921-22.....	1,604,000	1926-27.....	1,439,500
1922-23.....	1,906,000	1927-28.....	1,443,500
1923-24.....	1,880,400	1928-29.....	1,429,300
1924-25.....	1,445,300	1929-30.....	1,305,800
1925-26.....	1,624,200		

Agricultural and Pastoral Production for New Zealand.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Apple production, Harvest years, average
1925-1929, annual 1928-1932

State and country	Average 1925- 1929	1928	1929	1930	1931	Estimate 1932
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Tasmania.....	3,283	4,673	2,500	3,950	3,750	4,125
Victoria.....	1,835	3,713	626	2,779	1,515	875
New South Wales.....	780	1,254	640	931	909	444
South Australia.....	728	1,352	447	1,225	487	650
Western Australia.....	723	409	1,123	442	749	760
Queensland.....	126	104	183	177	217	180
Federal Capital Ter- ritory.....	1	--	--	873	a/	a/
Total Australia...	7,475	11,505	5,519	9,506	b/ 7,628	b/ 7,034
New Zealand.....	1,885	2,199	2,067	2,182	a/	a/
Grand total.....	9,361	13,704	7,586	11,687	a/	a/

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service, official statistics Commonwealth of Australia and Agricultural and Pastoral Production for New Zealand.

a/ Not available. b/ Estimate.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Shipments of apples to Europe, total
shipments, shipments by states, 1928 to 1931 and estimate for 1932

Whence consigned	1928	1929	1930	1931	Average 1928 to 1931	1932 a/ Estimate
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
To United Kingdom:						
Tasmania.....	2,372	624	2,169	1,840	1,751	2,500
Victoria.....	548	2	634	250	358	100
New South Wales.....	17	1	49	36	26	--
South Australia.....	197	--	283	17	124	300
Western Australia.....	5	170	46	230	113	200
Queensland.....	--	--	14	54	17	--
Total Australia...	3,139	797	3,195	2,427	2,389	3,000
New Zealand.....	870	640	938	755	801	1,100
To Continent						
Tasmania.....	317	244	488	410	365	500
Victoria.....	250	--	235	95	145	50
New South Wales.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Australia.....	230	2	123	--	89	100
Western Australia....	124	434	277	213	262	300
Queensland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Australia....	921	680	1,123	718	861	1000
New Zealand.....	--	110	167	380	164	200
Total Europe:						
Australia.....	4,060	1,477	4,318	3,145	3,250	4000
New Zealand.....	870	750	1,105	1,135	965	1300
Grand Total	4,930	2,227	5,423	4,280	4,215	5300

Fruit Notes, Empire Marketing Board. a/ Estimated shipments by states :
Boxes of 44 pounds.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Union of South Africa

Apples are one of the less important fruits grown for export in the Union of South Africa. In 1930 the total number of apple trees was 2,464,370 or about the same as in 1926. The bearing trees in 1930 totaled 1,558,810 against 1,406,030 in 1926. In 1925 the total number of apple trees in orchards, the fruit of which was grown for export, was 403,000. Plantings were distributed as follows: 178,000 trees in Cape Province; 191,000 trees in the Transvaal, and 34,000 trees in Orange Free State. The plantings in Orange Free State and the Transvaal have been made in recent years. Less attention has been given to apples from an export standpoint than to pears, grapes, plums and peaches, since these fruits develop better in South Africa than apples. Most of the growing regions of South Africa lack the cool nights necessary to give the fruit a good finish. There is also considerable loss from hail. However, apple production appears to be tending slightly upward in South Africa. The most important varieties produced for export are Ohenimuri, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, White Pearmain, Delicious, Versveld, Lord Wolseley, Cleopatra, and Reinette du Canada.

Apple exports from South Africa averaged 27,000 bushels a year during the five-year period, 1926-1930. An average of about 6,800 bushels went to the United Kingdom and most of the balance to nearby South African countries, Brazil, and India. The trend in exports is slightly upward. Imports during the five-year period, 1926-1930, averaged 35,800 bushels or 32.5 per cent more than the exports. The bulk of the imports, amounting on an average to 30,000 bushels, come from Canada and the remainder from the United States and Australia. Takings from the United States have declined rapidly in recent years. Most of the imports arrive in the period September to November when South African fruits are largely off the market. South African apples are harvested from January to April and are available on the local markets until September or October. (See table, page 785.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Number of apple trees in 1925, the fruit of which is grown for export and the total in 1926 and 1930

Year	: Bearing trees	: Non-bearing	: Total
	: Number	: trees	: Number
	: Number	: Number	: Number
Export orchards, 1925.....	a/ 96,000	: a/ 307,000	: 403,000
Other orchards.....	a/1,310,030	: a/ 725,210	: a/2,035,240
Total 1926.....	1,406,030	: 1,032,210	: 2,438,240
Total 1930.....	1,558,810	: 905,560	: 2,464,370

C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache, Pretoria. a/ Approximate.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of apples by countries,
1926-1930

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United Kingdom	5,689	6,923	2,462	10,610	8,749
Belgian Congo	1,928	6,815	5,086	7,837	10,190
Port. East Africa ...	2,093	4,084	4,482	6,549	6,280
Brazil	--	1,235	1,218	8,258	1,387
India	2,515	1,695	883	3,153	2,002
Kenya Colony	1,372	5,097	2,892	3,789	2,645
Others	1,819	920	527	2,176	1,009
Total	15,416	26,769	17,550	42,372	32,262

Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa. Bushels of 44 pounds. Total exports in 1931 were 1,848 short tons and in 1930 about 1,680 short tons are expected to be available for export.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Imports of apples by countries,
1926-30

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Canada	20,226	27,021	32,906	35,232	34,559
United States	6,863	5,584	5,638	500	425
Australia	1,011	2,145	2,754	600	2,065
Others	702	87	502	14	9
Total	28,802	34,837	41,800	36,346	37,058

Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa. Bushels of 44 pounds.

Principal European importing countriesUnited Kingdom

In 1920, the last year when separate figures for English orchard fruits were given, orchards covered 217,642 acres of which apples amounted to 130,438 acres or 59.9 per cent, plums 16,006 acres of 7.3 per cent, cherries 8,749 acres of 4.0 per cent, pears 8,681 acres of 3.9 per cent and other fruits and mixed orchards 53,768 acres or 24.9 per cent. Between 1915 and 1920 apple acreage was reduced 31,698 acres or 20.0 per cent. Many varieties of apples are grown in England. Some of the most important dessert varieties are Cox's Orange Pippin, Worcester Pearmain, Beauty of Bath, James Grive, Blenheim, Allington Pippin, and Gladstone. Important cooking apples are Bramley Seedling, Newtown Wonder, Lane's Prince Albert

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Lord Derby, Lord Grosvenor, Koswick, Bismark, and Miller Seedling. Most of the fruit is harvested in August and September. Choice dessert apples are mainly early-maturing varieties and are usually off the market by January. Some Cox's Orange Pippins, the favorite dessert apple, are stored and marketed until about February. A considerable quantity of Bramley Seedlings and some Newtown Wonders are also stored. Bramley is sometimes available as late as April. There is a relatively small fruit tree acreage in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

In the nine-year period, 1923 to 1931, apple production in England and Wales has averaged 12,705,000 bushels, of which 3,171,000 bushels or 25 per cent were cider apples and 9,533,000 bushels or 75 per cent dessert and cooking apples. The production of dessert and cooking apples is on a slightly upward trend and cider apples somewhat downward. The production fluctuates widely ranging from 5,475,000 bushels in 1926 to 19,837,000 bushels in 1927. (See table, page 789.) Of the total production of fruits and berries in England and Wales, in the period under survey, apples constituted 60.7 per cent; pears, 5.3 per cent; plums 12.5 per cent; cherries 3.0 per cent; and berries, the balance of 18.5 per cent. An interesting phenomena and of importance to both American and British apple producers is that since 1923 large American crops have occurred in years of small British crops and vice versa.

The average supply of apples in the United Kingdom in the three marketing seasons July to August, 1927-28 to 1929-30 has been 28,312,000 bushels of which 46 per cent were home-grown cooking and dessert apples and 54 per cent were imported. The average per capita consumption during this period has been 28.1 pounds or when cider apples are included 31.7 pounds. This quantity compares favorably with the per capita consumption in many apple exporting countries and is higher than any other country on an apple import basis except possibly Germany. (See table, page 771.)

The United Kingdom is the greatest importer of fruit in the world and is by far the most important market for export apples. In the six seasons, 1925-26 to 1930-31, the average apple importation has been 16,467,000 bushels. Total imports in 1930-31 amounted to 15,239,845 bushels, or a little below average, but larger than the takings in 1929-30. This diminution was accounted for by the larger than average British crops and the reduced crops in North America. The small British crop of this season and the large crops in the United States and Canada have paved the way for heavy imports. From July to December in 1931 imports were 12,624,000 bushels or just slightly below those for the first six months in the record 1926-27 season, when the total imports for the season reached 21,777,000 bushels. During the five years 1926-30, an average of about 51 per cent of the imports of apples into the United Kingdom came from the United States; 24 per cent from Canada; 15.4 per cent from Australia; 4.4 per cent from New Zealand, and the balance of about 5 per cent from European countries. Countries of the British Empire supply about 44 per cent of the apple imports and foreign countries 56 per cent.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Apples arrive in the United Kingdom in substantial quantities in every month in the year. Apples from Northern Hemisphere countries, particularly the United States and Canada are received on the British markets in small quantities as early as July and continue to arrive in increasing amounts until November and then decrease slowly to negligible quantities in June. The declining receipts of apples in the spring of the year from countries in the Northern Hemisphere are augmented by new arrivals from Southern Hemisphere countries, especially Australia and New Zealand. The first shipments of New Zealand fruit are usually landed in the last part of March to be followed in April by substantial arrivals of Australian produce. Shipments from both countries continue to increase in May, reach a peak in June, taper off in July and August, and wind up in September. Imports are lightest in July, August and September, during which period arrivals of Southern Hemisphere fruit are diminishing in quantity and those from the Northern Hemisphere just starting to get under way. It is also during this period that the bulk of the home-grown stone fruits and berries are being marketed as well as early pears and apples. (See table, page 788.)

The Yellow Newtown (Albermarle Pippin) is the most popular American variety on the British markets. York Imperial, Jonathan, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Golden Russet are also generally well received by the trade. Winesap is fairly well liked but not so popular as some of the other red sorts. Ben Davis, Gano and Black Ben are not specially liked but do fairly well at Liverpool where they satisfy the Irish demand for large, red fruit. Those apples that often arrive in poor condition, such as Maiden Blush, Wagener, Grimes Golden, Delicious and, to a lesser degree Stayman Winesap are somewhat unpopular. Sound Grimes Golden are well liked in Liverpool and London and Delicious in Scotland, although Delicious is making considerable progress in other markets as well. Increasing quantities of Stayman Winesaps are also being sold in the United Kingdom.

The British markets prefer small-sized dessert fruit. In the barreled and basketed apples $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch sizes are preferred; in the boxed pack 163 to 126 count to the box sell more readily. The 163 and 200 sizes are especially popular as they weigh out evenly at 4 and 5 apples to the pound, respectively. Size preference varies also within the country. Although $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch barreled apples and the 163 and 175 counts in the boxed apples are preferred in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other northern markets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch barreled stock and 175 to 216 counts are preferred in the south. In barreled apples, sizes 2 inches and smaller, and in boxed apples counts of 234 to 252 to the box should only be shipped to London or Southampton and then only when supplies are short. Apples which are mainly used for

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of apples from principal countries by months,
1927-28 to 1929-30

Month	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	United States	Other Countries	Total
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1927-28:						
July	5,091	168,000	71,273	63,636	208,727	516,727
August	15,273	--	25,454	106,909	160,363	307,999
September	30,545	--	--	725,453	122,182	878,180
October	280,000	2,545	--	878,180	280,000	1,440,725
November	577,817	--	--	1,198,907	145,090	1,921,814
December	506,545	--	--	941,816	66,182	1,514,543
January	460,726	--	--	656,726	38,182	1,155,634
February	473,454	--	--	608,363	45,818	1,127,635
March	333,454	33,090	20,364	572,726	33,091	1,002,905
April	78,909	552,363	81,454	168,000	5,090	885,816
May	2,545	1,015,635	272,363	10,182	--	1,300,725
June	--	1,041,089	282,545	5,091	--	1,328,725
Total	2,764,359	2,812,722	753,453	5,935,989	1,104,725	13,381,428
1928-29:						
July	2,545	827,271	193,454	5,091	25,455	1,053,816
August	45,818	196,000	17,818	386,908	53,454	699,998
September	81,454	2,545	2,545	832,362	25,455	944,361
October	643,999	2,545	--	1,929,451	30,545	2,606,540
November	613,453	--	--	1,537,452	--	2,150,905
December	427,636	--	--	803,453	10,182	1,247,271
January	674,544	--	--	1,127,634	30,545	1,832,723
February	407,272	--	--	1,270,180	20,364	1,697,816
March	193,454	--	7,636	903,635	2,545	1,107,270
April	104,363	137,454	58,545	959,635	66,182	1,326,179
May	40,727	417,454	213,818	404,727	30,545	1,107,271
June	--	262,181	104,363	168,000	48,364	582,908
Total	3,235,265	1,845,450	598,179	10,331,528	343,636	16,357,058
1929-30:						
July	--	63,636	198,545	25,454	137,455	425,090
August	5,091	10,182	73,818	106,909	101,818	297,818
September	122,182	5,090	--	435,272	50,909	613,453
October	753,453	--	--	733,090	226,545	1,713,088
November	1,147,998	--	--	1,033,453	132,363	2,313,814
December	890,908	--	--	707,635	50,909	1,649,452
January	786,544	--	--	722,908	40,727	1,550,179
February	687,271	--	--	529,454	22,909	1,239,634
March	641,453	--	7,636	633,817	5,091	1,287,997
April	246,909	381,818	91,636	348,727	5,090	1,074,180
May	2,545	929,089	229,091	45,818	--	1,206,543
June	2,545	1,094,544	305,454	--	7,636	1,410,179
Total	5,286,899	2,484,359	906,180	5,322,537	781,452	14,781,427

Sources: London Office, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Empire Fruit Notes, Jan. 29, 1930; Fruit Supplies in 1930, The Empire Marketing Board. The total imports in 1930-31 amounted to 15,239,845 bushels. It appears that imports in the 1931-32 season will exceed those of 1930-31 since takings in the first six months July to December have been equivalent to 12,623,844 bushels.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

(Continued from page 787.)

cooking or for both cooking and dessert should be larger than the sizes indicated. Rhode Island Greening, Northwestern Greening, Twenty Ounce, and Stark make the best prices when they range from 2 3/4 to 3 inches in diameter. The 2 1/2 inch size is generally preferred in York Imperials and Baldwins.

UNITED KINGDOM: Production of apples, 1923 to 1931

Harvest year	Dessert and cooking	Cider	Total
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1923.....	7,739,091	4,021,818	11,810,909
1924.....	6,058,182	2,901,818	8,960,000
1925.....	16,596,363	2,952,727	19,549,090
1926.....	2,340,727	2,634,545	5,475,272
1927.....	15,137,818	4,698,909	19,836,727
1928.....	7,397,091	3,398,182	10,795,273
1929.....	15,329,091	2,914,545	19,243,636
1930.....	9,751,636	2,845,818	12,597,454
1931.....	a/ 3,892,000	a/ 2,186,545	a/ 6,078,545

Empire Marketing Board statistics for England and Wales. Apple production in Scotland and Northern Ireland is not important. Bushels of 44 lbs.
a/ Preliminary estimate.

Germany

There are no well-defined commercial apple-producing districts in Germany since the orchards are planted in meadows and the welfare of livestock, which is dependent on the meadow, is the first consideration. The area around Lake Constance in southern Germany is probably the most important apple section and is fast becoming more so. Recent unofficial estimates quoted in Der Fruchthandel in 1931, place the number of bearing fruit trees in Germany at 140,000,000, of which 50,000,000 were apple trees, 25,000,000 pear, 14,000,000 cherry, 45,000,000 plum and 8,000,000 other fruit trees. The total non-bearing trees were estimated at 90,000,000 and were about equally divided between apple and pear trees. No official production estimates are available but the same publication quoted above estimates the average apple crop at 40,100,000 bushels, pears at 17,200,000 bushels, cherries at 5,300,000 bushels, plums at 11,000,000 bushels, other tree fruit at 1,400,000 bushels and cherries at 22,000,000 bushels making a total production of 97,100,000 bushels of fruit or an amount about equal to the average quantity of fruit imported.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Using the average production figure of 40,124,000 bushels for apples and making adjustments for the varying size of the apple crop in the three-year period, 1928-29 to 1930-31, the German per capita consumption of apples works out at a little over 50 pounds. (See table, page 771.) Exports of German apples during the three-year period 1928-29 to 1930-31 averaged only 34,920 bushels against imports of 11,017,000 bushels. Germany is second only to the United Kingdom as a market for imported fruit. Imports in the 1928-29 amounted to 12,149,000 bushels compared with 6,727,000 bushels in 1929-30 and 14,176,000 bushels in 1930-31. In the three-year period under survey imports from the United States averaged 3,786,000 bushels a year, or 34.4 per cent of the total. Most of the remainder comes from neighboring countries. Imports of Australian and New Zealand apples have increased in recent years. (See table, below) During the present season to March 31, 1932, imports fell to 2,751,000 bushels against 12,500,000 bushels up to the same time last year. This is accounted for by the large German apple crop and depressed business conditions. The German market prefers somewhat larger apples than does the United Kingdom. In barreled apples the 2½ inch size is the most desired and in boxed apples, 138's and 150's.

GERMANY: Imports of apples by marketing years and countries, 1928-29 to 1930-31 and the first nine months of 1930-31 and 1931-32

Market year	United States	Netherlands	Switzerland	Italy	Belgium	Others	Total
July to June	States	lands	land				
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1928-29	4,533,221	284,779	2,025,029	968,229	337,157	4,000,533	12,148,948
1929-30	1,088,906	1,733,586	1,158,617	337,433	815,520	1,593,469	6,727,531
1930-31	5,735,587	140,568	169,307	1,495,669	88,225	6,546,355	14,175,711
1930-31 a/	4,416,434	133,102	168,621	1,493,314	86,040	6,171,923	12,499,534
1931-32 a/	1,197,183	391,832	276,832	115,380	38,435	731,483	2,751,147

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from the Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. Converted from Doublezentners to bushels of 44 pounds. a/ First 9 months.

France

More apples are produced in France than in any other European country, but the bulk of the crop is cider fruit. Cider apples and pears have been one of the important crops of Brittany and Normandy for many years. The dessert apples are mainly produced in the Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin and Moselle departments (Alsace-Lorraine) and in the Sarthe, Indre et Loire, Correze and Puy de Dome departments. In 1929 the production of dessert apples in France amounted to 6,311,000 bushels, in 1930 to 4,282,000 bushels, and in 1931 to 7,707,000 bushels. The harvest of cider fruit is much heavier. The

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

production in 1929 of cider apples and pears, figures for which are not given separately, amounted to 167,793,000 bushels, in 1930 to 59,893,000 bushels, and in 1931 to 132,421,000 bushels. These amounts are considerably below the totals reported for 1913 and 1921, in which years production reached 256,881,000 bushels and 208,776,000 bushels, respectively. The per capita consumption of apples and pears in France is very high, exceeding that of any other country in this survey. During the three-year period, 1928-29-1930-31, the per capita consumption of cider apples and pears averaged 106.2 pounds. (Separate figures are not available.) On the other hand the consumption of dessert apples is low, amounting to only an average of 7.0 pounds in these years. (See tables, page 771.)

Exports of dessert apples from France are not large, averaging about 210,000 bushels a year, during the three seasons, 1928-29 to 1930-31. In this same period exports of cider apples and pears averaged about 644,000 bushels. Imports of dessert apples during the three-year period averaged about 2,000,000 bushels a year and reached 3,138,000 bushels in 1930-31. Only small quantities of cider fruit are imported. The bulk of the French apple exports are made from October to January. Imports start with small quantities in July and August, but do not become heavy until October, after which they continue in fair volume until April or May. In years of large French crops, there is market for only a limited amount of high grade dessert fruit prior to the Christmas holidays.

French apple exports go to nearby European countries, mainly the United Kingdom and Germany. Apples are imported principally from the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and the Netherlands. (See table page 792.) Imports from the United States have increased very rapidly in the last few years. Some idea of the growth in the takings of United States fruit can be gained from examining the United States apple exports to France. In the 1927-28 season, these amounted to only 29 barrels and 548 boxes (643 bushels), in 1928-29 they increased to 61,507 barrels and 49,247 boxes (250,543 bushels), in 1929-30, a year of large French crops, to 8,188 barrels and 49,247 boxes, (76,044 bushels), in 1930-31 they increased to 172,000 barrels and 553,000 boxes (1,115,909 bushels) and in the first nine months (July to March) of the present season exports to France amounted to 367,000 barrels and 699,000 boxes (1,800,000 bushels). These figures do not include the sizeable re-exports of United States apples from other European countries to France. During the present season a large quantity of low-quality and poor-condition fruit has been shipped to France from the United States. Since France has ample supplies of domestic cooking apples, only the best, well-colored apples, in sizes ranging from 2½ inches and up, can ordinarily be sold to advantage in that country.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

FRANCE: Production of dessert apples, by principal departments, 1913, 1921, 1929-1931

Department	Dessert apples and pears			Dessert apples		
	1913	1921	1931	1929	1930	1931 a/
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Moselle	-	929,438	1,497,626	483,009	182,880	1,070,735
Bas Rhin	-	880,838	1,737,625	603,258	444,927	1,208,019
Sarthe	932,946	528,653	410,858	5,010	501	400,837
Indre et Loire	130,271	122,606	190,397	350,732	110,229	150,313
Ille et Vilaine	1,478,085	601,256	340,710	450,939	160,334	275,573
Correze	200,418	150,313	225,471	125,260	-	150,313
Haut Rhin	1,954	449,286	813,999	262,548	138,289	569,186
Finistere	11,625	18,036	130,271	75,158	60,127	110,229
Morbihan	345,472	150,313	350,732	125,260	200,419	250,524
Loire Inferieure	765,648	395,827	42,588	125,260	37,577	42,588
Puys de Dome	54,164	71,499	474,791	275,573	312,401	347,024
Others	5,554,086	4,234,437	4,651,203	5,428,607	2,634,450	3,131,538
Total	9,474,669	8,532,502	10,866,271	8,310,614	4,282,134	7,706,879

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from Statistique Agricole Annuelle, Journal Officiel, and Bulletin de l'office de Renseignements Agricoles.

a/ Preliminary.

FRANCE: Imports of dessert apples, by countries of origin, total imports of dessert pears and total imports of cider apples and cider pears, 1929-1931

Country	1929	1930	1931 a/
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Dessert apples:</u>			
Great Britain	51,748	162,604	92,889
Netherlands	111,232	57,350	270,188
Belgium	787,292	627,819	658,233
Switzerland	197,838	71,370	415,281
Italy	96,165	284,283	175,491
United States	307,677	573,521	1,733,365
Canada	48,631	108,035	100,239
Other countries	57,740	189,761	130,006
Total dessert apples	1,660,323	2,075,223	3,625,392
Total dessert pears	178,773	464,283	1,097,345
Total cider apples and cider pears	13,278	26,665	27,106

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur. Converted to bushels of 44 pounds. a/ Preliminary.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

The Scandinavian countries

Apples and pears predominate among the tree fruits grown in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Climatic conditions render apple crops rather uncertain and in most years considerable quantities are imported. In the occasional year when a large crop develops imports are considerably restricted until after the first of the year. The Scandinavian markets show a preference for the smaller sizes. In barreled apples the preferred diameter is from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Apples larger than the $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch size are discriminated against. The demand in boxed apples is about the same as the United Kingdom or from about 150's to 216's. The Swedish trade is intensely interested in small 2 inch Winesaps to arrive just previous to the holiday season. These are used for Christmas tree decorations. The apples must be small, clean and solid red in color. There is no demand for this size at any other season.

The average production of apples in Denmark is placed at about 1,820,000 bushels and the number of apple trees at 3,600,000. Definite attempts are being made by the Association of Danish Fruit Growers to raise the production and marketing standards of home-grown fruit. Small quantities of domestic fruit are exported from Denmark. Imports in the crop years 1928-29 to 1930-31 averaged 933,000 bushels. There was little variation in the quantity in any year. The United States supplied 46.7 per cent, Germany 15.4 per cent and Holland 12.9 per cent of the foregoing figure. Most of the takings from Holland and Germany were re-exports of United States apples. (See table, page 794.) Apples are imported the year around the heaviest period being from November to March.

In Sweden the census figures place the number of fruit trees at about 8,000,000. This total is composed of approximately 4,500,000 apple trees, 1,250,000 pear trees and about 1,000,000 each of cherry and plum trees. Apple trees constitute about 50 per cent of the plantings in southern Sweden but farther north the proportion of apples becomes larger and amounts to around 85 per cent of the total. The government is making efforts to introduce more scientific methods of cultivation and to improve the grading and packing of the fruit. In 1930, a year of good fruit crops in Sweden, the production was estimated at around 2,000,000 bushels of apples and 310,000 bushels of pears. Ordinarily, however, production runs much below this figure. In the three seasons, 1928-29 to 1930-31 imports averaged 1,049,000 bushels a year, over half of which came direct from the United States. Considerable quantities of American fruit are also re-exported from the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark and Germany to Sweden. Sweden is well supplied the year around with foreign fruit but the arrivals are heaviest from September to December, the latter being the most important month. (See tables, page 795.)

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

There are about 2,500,000 fruit trees in Norway, slightly less than half of which are apple trees. The climate is not well adapted to tree crops and it is only once in several years that production is sufficient to satisfy in part the home demand. In the 1930-31 season, however, the crop in this country was much above average. The large crop stimulated producers to take action towards putting the industry on a sounder basis. Better cultural methods have been proposed and improvements have been suggested in the packing and grading. During the three seasons, 1928-29 to 1930-31, imports into Norway averaged 217,000 bushels of apples and pears a year. This is much below the figure for Sweden and is accounted for by the heavy duty on apples. Imports are received the year around. The heaviest months are November and December and February and March. Well over one-half is shipped from the United States and, as in Sweden, considerable quantities of United States fruit is reexported from nearby European countries. (See table, page 797.)

DENMARK: Imports, exports, and re-exports of apples, by countries, 1927-1929

Country	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>Imports</u>			
United States	486,470	402,087	419,426
Germany	168,534	113,068	150,106
Russia	32,658	11,258	56,464
Holland	172,533	71,554	117,906
Italy	29,376	27,887	21,770
Switzerland	99,631	27,802	86,929
Canada	9,805	3,427	12,060
Australia	20,206	44,070	21,724
Other countries	94,817	38,700	59,517
Total	1,114,030	739,853	945,902
<u>Exports</u>			
Germany	350	294	88
Sweden	-	49	102
Other countries	157	177	180
Total	507	520	370
<u>Re-exports</u>			
Germany	47,709	10,100	19,185
Norway	2,975	4,546	5,531
Sweden	33,424	27,563	16,383
Other countries	1,555	1,842	4,948
Total	85,663	44,051	46,047

Danmarks Statistik, 1927-1929. Converted to bushels of 44 pounds.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

SWEDEN: Imports of apples by countries of origin, 1927-1929

Country	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
United States	455,872	574,454	674,638
United Kingdom	73,913	68,457	25,697
Italy	55,950	49,251	39,353
Netherlands	33,827	13,232	27,843
Germany	43,552	58,225	94,833
Switzerland	15,025	10,875	20,341
Australia	37,806	80,750	88,392
Denmark	36,788	39,803	50,598
Russia	48,495	44,774	41,633
Other countries	24,911	13,601	24,974
Total	826,139	953,422	1,088,302

Handel Berattelse for Ar 1929 ar Kommerskollegium. Converted to bushels of 44 lbs.

NORWAY: Imports of Apples and Pears, by countries, 1928 - 1930.

Country	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
United States	141,884	156,662	125,896
Germany	20,753	48,742	31,050
Great Britain	27,263	12,830	17,161
Sweden	652	647	1,526
Denmark	2,212	4,407	2,542
Russia	776	615	744
Czechoslovakia	3,139	1,150	-
Holland	1,851	7,912	1,898
Belgium	1,195	1,772	603
Spain	-	-	251
Italy	523	382	-
Australia	1,231	1,777	2,283
Canada	880	1,642	614
Others	312	265	408
Total	202,671	233,803	184,976

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from Norges Handel, 1928-1930. Converted to bushels of 44 pounds.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Principal European exporting countriesSwitzerland

Switzerland is one of the important surplus fruit producing countries of Europe. Commercial apple production in Switzerland averaged 4,839,000 bushels a year in the six-year period 1926-1931, of which cider apples constituted 45.0 per cent. The total apple production in Switzerland is much heavier than the commercial production averaging about 15,000,000 bushels during the period under survey. Most of it, however, is cider fruit. The per capita consumption of apples in Switzerland is quite high. In the three years, 1928-1930, the consumption per person of all apples averaged 40.4 pounds and reached 64.3 pounds in 1929. The consumption of dessert apples averaged 19.8 pounds per capita in this period.

In years of large crops, Swiss apple exports exceed 2,000,000 bushels a year. The average for the three-year period 1928-1930 was about 1,200,000 bushels a year. The bulk of the shipments go to Germany with smaller amounts to Austria and France. Some fruit is also shipped to Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Poland. Owing to the higher tariff in Germany on packed fruit, most of the exports are shipped in sacks or in bulk. The packaged fruit is largely disposed of in France, Italy and Denmark. Imports into Switzerland, on an average, in the three-year period 1928-1930, were around 1,000,000 bushels or roughly half as large as the exports. This figure is augmented by the exceptionally heavy imports in 1930, a year of very poor domestic crops. Considerable quantities of United States apples find their way into Switzerland from Germany.

Italy

Apple production in Italy in the three-year period 1928-1929 to 1930-1931 averaged 10,532,000 bushels. The most important area is in northern Italy, especially in the territory of Trentino (Tyrol) and in the provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy. The apples of Trentino offer some of the strongest competition with American apples of any produced in Europe. The apple growing region in the Tyrol centers around Bolzano in the Adige valley. Growers in the Bolzano region have a cooperative organization and several well-equipped packing houses. The fruit is normally graded into two sizes. Whereas considerable attention is given to packing less attention is given to cultural practices but some improvement is also being made in this regard, according to Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Since new plantings are few, increased competition is not expected from this region in the near future.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

ITALY: Exports of apples by countries of destination,
1926-1928, and total exports for 1929-1930

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Germany	1,689,028:	500,183:	1,028,781:		
Austria	423,379:	186,760:	189,225:		
France	139,336:	92,628:	159,192:		
United Kingdom..	113,732:	32,197:	11,113:		
Czechoslovakia ..	86,846:	81,901:	60,837:		
Switzerland.....	85,669:	56,929:	59,459:		
Sweden	54,439:	50,459:	57,199:		
Egypt	34,396:	40,910:	21,530:		
Hungary	57,859:	11,965:	44,257:		
Other countries :	73,453:	50,110:	40,144:		
Total	2,785,037:	1,113,112:	1,671,747:	934,514:	2,618,521

Movimento Commerciale del Regno D'Italia 1926,1927,1928 Statistico del commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione. Dec. 1929-1930. Converted to boxes of 44 pounds.

Netherlands.

In years of good crops the Netherlands exports considerable quantities of apples. However, when the reverse is the case, imports increase several fold. In 1928-29 the Netherlands imported 797,000 bushels of apples, compared with 290,000 bushels in 1929-30 and 1,288,000 bushels in 1930-31. On an average during these three years, takings from the United States have amounted to 539,000 bushels or 63.1 per cent of the total and imports from Belgium, 89,000 bushels or 11.2 per cent. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom supplied most of the remaining 20.7 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom were mostly re-exported fruit. Imports of apples are made the year around, but most of the fruit arrives in the period, October to March. In years of good crops, however, the bulk of the fruit is landed after the first of the year when the domestic stock is depleted. Large quantities of imported fruit are re-exported to near-by countries. The most popular sizes for imported apples are 138's and 150's in boxes and 2½ inch in barreled apples.

Exports of apples from Holland in 1928-29 amounted to 261,000 bushels compared with 2,817,000 bushels in 1929-30, a year when domestic crops were large, and to 94,097 bushels in 1930-31 when the crop was small. The bulk of the exports are shipped to Germany. Small quantities are taken by Belgium, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian countries. Exports in the three years to Germany averaged 667,000 bushels or 63.1 per cent of the total exports. Exports are heaviest from September to January, November being the peak month.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Belgium

In the five-year period 1926 to 1930 apple exports from Belgium averaged 1,153,000 bushels and imports 419,000 bushels. Considerable quantities of imported fruit are also re-exported. During the period under discussion exports were divided 55.7 per cent to Germany, 11.5 per cent to the United Kingdom, 14.8 per cent to the Netherlands, 9.4 per cent to France, and 8.6 per cent to all other countries. In years of large crops exports assume importance from September to April, but ordinarily the bulk of the exports are made by February. On an average during the years 1926 to 1930 the United States supplied 40.3 per cent of the apple imports with France, the Netherlands, and Canada also important in the trade. In years of small domestic crops Belgian imports are heavy from October to March, although considerable quantities are also imported in April and May. The most popular sizes of imported apples in Belgium are 138's and 150's in boxed apples and 2½ inches in barreled fruit. The high Belgian import duty on wrapped, boxed apples and pears, amounting to 150 francs per quintal (\$1.89 per 100 lbs.) practically precludes the importation of apples or pears in that package. The duty on barreled fruit where shredded-oiled-paper is used is 5 francs and without paper 3 francs per quintal (6.3 cents or 3.8 cents per 100 lbs.)

Austria

The production of apples in the five-year period, 1926-1930, has averaged 2,528,000 bushels. Production figures indicate that there is rather a marked biennial yield. The chief varieties produced, mostly winter apples, are Winter Gold Pearmain, Canada Reinette, Gravenstein, Gold Edel-apple, Schöner von Boskoop, White Winter Colville, Danziger Kantapple, and Yellow Bellflower. According to Mr. Motz, the apple industry in Austria is making little progress and indications are that no important developments will occur in the way of new plantings or better cultural practices in the near future.

Exports from Austria fluctuate widely owing to the variation in yield. In 1929 exports amounted to only 70,000 bushels whereas in the following year they jumped to 2,067,000 bushels only to recede in 1931 to 179,000 bushels. Most of the exports go to Germany. Smaller quantities are exported to Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Italy and Poland. Imports of apples into Austria in the three-year period 1929 to 1931 averaged considerably more than the exports or 1,738,000 bushels against 772,000 bushels exported. Imports were drawn from a long list of countries none of which were outstandingly important. The following countries were the leading sources of supply: Yugoslavia, United States, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland and Australia.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Danube Basin

The Danube Basin is one of the chief surplus apple producing regions of Europe. The countries thus classed are Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. The last named, however, is of little importance in apple production. In the five-year period, 1926-1930, the net exports from this region have averaged 2,016,000 bushels, of which Yugoslavia supplied 62.7 per cent; Rumania, 27.9 per cent; Hungary, 9.1 per cent; and Bulgaria the small balance. These exports were divided mainly among Austria, with 37.5 per cent; Germany, 33.3 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 18.7 per cent; and all others, of which the most important are Poland, Greece, Switzerland, France and Italy, 10.5 per cent. In the six-year period, 1925-1930, the production of apples in Yugoslavia averaged 7,612,000 bushels a year. Yugoslavia is the most important exporter of apples among the Danubian countries. Exports in the three-year period, 1928 to 1930, averaged 1,555,000 bushels. Small quantities of dessert apples are imported.

The total number of fruit trees in Hungary in 1929 was placed at 15,681,000 of which 16.6 per cent or 2,607,000 were apple trees. Hungary normally has a net export balance of apples but since the severe freeze during the winter of 1928-29 imports have exceeded exports. Some of the imports, especially those from Rumania, are imported in bulk and repacked for export. The chief foreign markets for Hungarian fruit are Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Exports averaged 675,000 bushels a year during the five-year period 1923-24 to 1927-28, against imports of 271,000 bushels for the same period.

During the three-year period, 1927 to 1929, Rumania produced on an average 15,503,000 bushels of apples. The average apple exports from 1926 to 1930 amounted to 442,000 bushels a year. Practically all of the fruit is shipped out in bulk. The chief markets are Austria, Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Exports have been reduced during the present season owing to the large European crops and poor business conditions.

Russia

Soviet plans call for a marked expansion in apple production. Even if the full program of the "Five-year Plan" for fruit is consummated, however, Russia would have to produce several times the present quantity of apples grown before its per capita production would be equal to that of the United States. Soviet figures place the total fruit tree acreage in 1929 at 1,727,000 acres, or about the same as the pre-war figure. Of this amount 1,035,000 acres, or 50 percent, were in apples. On a basis of 2.457 metric tons per hectare (49.82 bushels per acre) the apple production in the U.S.S.R. in 1929 works out at 51,566,000 bushels or about 15 pounds per capita.

THE WORLD APPLE SITUATION, CONT'D

Prior to 1928 little attention was paid to fruit growing in the U.S.S.R. but in that year it was included in the "Five-Year Plan". The fruit plantings were reported to have increased from a total of 1,727,000 acres in 1929 to 2,606,000 acres in 1931. Just how much apples were expanded is not clear but the original plan called for an expansion from 1,035,000 acres in 1929 to about 1,926,000 in 1933, an increase of 86 per cent. However, a new "Five-Year Plan" was formulated January 1, 1931 raising the total expansion in acreage from the 2,606,000 acres reported to be in fruit in 1931 to 11,000,000 acres which expansion no doubt provides for an increase in the figures given above for apples. Should apple acreage expand in Russia to reach 2,000,000 acres and if production can be increased to the level for the United States as a whole, production would reach around 200,000,000 bushels or 55 pounds per capita. The "Plan" also calls for an improvement in the existing acreage. A nursery has been established in Central Russia for propagating of the chief American export apple varieties.

About 90 per cent of the Russian fresh fruit exports consist of apples. The balance is made up of grapes and pears. Germany takes around 60 per cent of the exports, Denmark 10 per cent, Sweden 9 per cent, the United Kingdom 6 per cent, Finland 5 per cent and other countries 10 per cent. In 1927-28, exports were said to have been about 350,000 boxes; by 1928-29, they reached 772,000; and in 1929-30, they amounted to 780,000 boxes. Exports during the present season have not been heavy, most of the fruit having been consumed on the domestic markets. Russian apple exports have shown much improvement in packing and grading in recent years. Standard northwestern U.S. boxes and, to a lesser degree, three-bushel barrels, are used. With the exception of quality, the fruit compares favorably with that shipped from the United States and sells at somewhat lower prices than that from the United States. A good share of the fruit is shipped in bulk by rail to Leningrad where it is repacked and exported by water to nearby European countries. Fruit is also exported from Sebastopol, Crimea, by water to Hamburg. Two refrigerator ships are said to be operating on this route.

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NOTICE

The foregoing material under the title "WORLD APPLE SITUATION" will be amplified considerably for issuing as a special Foreign Agricultural Service mimeograph. If you are interested in receiving the enlarged edition, and are not on the Foreign Service mailing list for fruit releases, kindly advise the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

COTTON: Area and production in principal producing countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1928-29 to 1931-32

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 prelim- inary	Per cent 1931-32 is of 1930-31
Acreage	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.....	34,152	45,341	45,793	45,091	40,495	89.8
India.....	22,361	27,053	25,922	23,812	23,522	98.8
China.....		4,847	5,133	5,228	5,078	97.1
Egypt.....	1,743	1,805	1,911	2,162	1,747	80.3
Russia.....	a/ 1,569	2,288	2,550	3,870	5,231	136.5
Uganda.....	58	699	663	740	876	118.4
Chosen.....	146	503	456	473	461	97.5
Mexico.....	253	502	492	390	319	81.8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan..	41	315	363	387	356	92.0
Brazil.....	b/ 887	1,273	1,436	1,614	-	-
Peru.....	c/ 163	283	314	-	-	-
Argentina.....	5	256	301	315	-	-
Production	1,000 bales d/	1,000 bales d/	1,000 bales d/	1,000 bales d/	1,000 bales d/	Per cent
United States.....	13,033	14,478	14,828	13,932	16,913	121.4
India.....	3,604	4,863	4,289	4,372	3,401	77.8
China.....	-	2,466	2,116	2,250	1,800	80.0
Egypt.....	1,453	1,672	1,768	1,715	1,236	75.0
Russia.....	905	1,250	1,310	1,550	1,900	122.6
Uganda.....	20	171	108	156	170	109.0
Chosen.....	20	150	139	154	130	88.3
Mexico.....	187	278	246	178	207	116.3
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan...	14	143	139	106 e/	199	137.7
Brazil.....	387	525	584	469	570	121.5
Peru.....	106	225	503	-	-	-
Argentina.....	2	132	144	106	-	-

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

a/ Turkestan, Transcaucasia, Khiva, Bokhara. b/ Average for three years.

c/ 1914-15 to 1918-19. d/ Bales of 478 pounds net. e/ Estimated as being between 194,000 and 204,000 bales.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - April 30, 1930-31 & 1931-32
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - April 30, 1931 & 1932

Commodity	July 1 - April 30		Weeks ending			
	1930-31	1931-32	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	61,905	82,651	1,743	2,704	2,365	2,041
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	47,893	35,339	414	982	606	132
Rye.....	150	624	2	--	--	566
Corn.....	2,384	2,411	125	86	159	26
Oats.....	837	2,137	15	6	15	6
Barley <u>a/</u>	8,825	3,981	17	98	64	10
	Jan. 1 - Apr. 30					
	1931	1932				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl						
Wiltshire sides.....	23,135	15,246	260	755	1,328	1,113
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides.....	20,519	6,366	685	314	808	323
Lard.....	237,905	197,873	6,537	6,255	6,110	7,568
Pickled pork.....	5,867	4,355	81	10	121	128

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week; Pacific ports wheat -- bushels, flour 5,100 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 10,000 bushels, rice 3,560,000 pounds.

b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments, July 1 to and incl. April 30	
	1929-30 (Rev.)	1930-31 (Prel.)	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	317,248	367,768	7,304	7,294	7,626	300,824	268,152
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	193,380	270,168	2,585	4,770	2,893	218,723	158,993
United States.....	149,758	132,276	3,686	2,971	2,173	109,798	117,990
Argentina.....	164,984	118,712	4,528	4,420	5,321	83,996	118,853
Australia.....	64,376	144,512	3,144	3,184	3,733	115,164	130,033
Russia <u>c/</u>	5,672	92,520	0	224	0	87,416	71,664
Danube and Bulgaria <u>c/</u> ..	18,384	15,128	208	320	208	13,296	36,704
British India..... <u>d/</u>	1,936	5,808	0	0	0	5,728	616
Total <u>e/</u>	572,600	744,448	15,184	15,442	16,888	606,424	626,028
Total European ship. <u>a/</u> ..	476,096	614,488	11,448	8,744	8,732	503,400	482,516
Total ex-European ship. <u>a/</u>	138,638	172,600	4,472	1,728	2,340	141,760	166,036

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 1,847,893 bushels; for 1930-31 were 420,099 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

May 16, 1932

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Montreal, San Francisco and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 7, 1931	April 28, 1932	May 6, 1932
	Cents	Cents <u>a/</u>	Cents <u>a/</u>
New York, 92 score	23.50	20.25	20.00
San Francisco, 92 score	26.00	20.00	20.00
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized	20.50	14.51	14.57
Copenhagen, official quotation	23.09	14.39	14.20
Berlin, 1a quality	25.93	24.36	<u>b/</u>
London:			
Danish	25.64	17.97	17.77
Dutch, unsalted	24.34	21.73	21.56
New Zealand	22.70	16.13	15.96
New Zealand, unsalted	23.90	17.00	16.45
Australian	22.27	16.10	15.96
Australian, unsalted	23.03	16.34	16.28
Argentine, unsalted	22.78	15.68	15.62

a/ Conversions to U.S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange. b/ Not received this week.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 6, 1931	April 27, 1932 <u>a/</u>	May 5, 1932 <u>a/</u>
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,911	66,789	<u>d/</u>
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	9.24	7.54	<u>d/</u>
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	10.47	6.90	<u>d/</u>
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,061	15,518	14,107
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>b/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	9.50	6.11	6.07
American short cut green hams ...	"	16.95	12.00	12.45
American green bellies	"	14.12	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	17.16	9.14	<u>c/</u>

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Friday quotations. c/ No quotation.
d/ Message not received this week.

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